### Amnsements.

CADEMY-8:15-The Old Homestead. AMBERG THEATRE S-Streitmann, Gypsy Baron.
BIJOU THEATRE-S-The Chy Directory.
BROADWAY THEATRE-S-Castles in the Air. CASING-S-The Grand Duchess.
DALY'S THEATRE-S-Rosina Vokes. EDEN MUSEE-Wax Tablesus and Water-Color Exhibition ORAND OPERA HOUSE—8—Natural Gas.

HAMMERSTEIN'S OPERA HOUSE—8—The King's Fool.

HOWARD AND HALSEY STS., BROOKLYN—2 and 8— Barnum & Bailey's show.

LENOX LYCEUM-2 and 8-Electric Exhibition LYCEUM THEATRE-S.15-The Charity Ball.

STAR THEATRE -8 - The Senator. UNION SQUARE THEATRE -8.15 - The County Fair. 14TH STREET THEATRE-S-Shaun Rh PH-AVE. AND 19TH-ST. - Gettysburg.

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# New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1890.

## TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The number of dead in the Longue in East Africa, driving out the Arabs. === The bombardment of Whydah by the French has demoralized the Dahomeyan army. - The trial of M. Secretan for his connection with the Copper Ping is still in progress in Paris. - Prince Bis-marck was highly eulogized in debate in the Prussian Diet. - The Canadian Government is out to send an exploring expedition to Mackenzie Basin. === Labor troubles in France are sub.

Congress.-Both branches in session. = \_ The Senate: The Revenue Marine Transfer bill was called up; debate on the Jenes Silver bill was The House: Mr. McKinley called up the new Tariff till, upon which be, Mt. Mills of the most ordinary precautions against fire and others spoke. = = In Committee: The Ways and panic. and Means Committee gave a hearing to hardware men opposed to increasing the duties on cutlery.

Domestic.-The bill resuscitating the Cable Railway bill passed both houses of the State Legislature; the Blackwell's Island Bridge bill was defeated; many conferences on Rapid Transit were held without result. === The Congressional Committee continued its investigation at Little Rock, Ark. - Two persons were killed and teven hurt by a collision of trains at a grave crossing in Allentown, Penn. - Governor Joseph K. Toole, of Montana, and Miss Lily erats, daughter of General Rosectans, were married in Washington. - The depositors of the suspended Bank of America in Philadelphia ex- accommodation of hundreds of inmates, it can pect to receive 50 per cent of the sums deposited. Frosts occurred in the Upper Mississippi Valley. - The New-Jersey Senate passed the (arter Ballot-Reform bill - Officers were elected by the Maryland Republican League.

City and Suburban.-William H. Guion was charged with embezzling bonds of an insurance company. === The annual meeting of the American Tract Society was held. === Friends of Thomas Towndrow, the veteran reporter, gave him a handsome watch on his eighty-first birthday. Annual meeting and election of the Civil Service Reform Association. - The loss caused by the fire at the Singer works at Elizabeth estimated at \$1,000,060. - Winners at Linden Park: Blue Rock, Dickens, Major Daly, Prodigal, Lisimony and Lemon Blossom. - Stocks less ictive and lower, but closing strong, with good recoveries.

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Cooler and partly cloudy, with a little rain. = \_\_\_ Temperature yesterday: Highest, 63 degrees; lowest, 49; average, 55 5-8.

A desire on the part of teachers to learn how to teach must be accepted as an encouraging sign. The Primary Teachers' Association of this city frankly confess that they do not understand the new course of study in the public schools, and appeal to the Board of Education to give them special instruction regarding it. The request appears to be a reasonable one It is easy to see that substantial benefits would flow from such a course of instruction as is proposed, provided that it were conscientiously and thoroughly pursued. To teach the scholars try are led into error in the same way. But in our schools is an important part of the duty of the community. It is not less important to make sure that the teachers understand the difficult and delicate business intrusted to their charge.

The Republicans in the New-Jersey Senate bave done their duty in passing a Ballot-Reform bill that will accomplish the purposes which such a measure is supposed to aim at. Party lines were closely drawn in the debate and the voting yesterday. The Democrats supported the Werts bill, which possesses many objectionable features, including the distribution of ballots prior to Election Day. There is little likelihood-in fact, none at all-that the Republican measure will be accepted by the Democratic majority in the Assembly. In the event of its rejection the Republican Senators are expected to adopt the Werts bill, under protest, as better than no legislation at all on the subject. That it is very much better than none cannot be truthfully maintained.

Another turn was given to the Bridge bill yesterday, and one that makes any action by the Legislature prior to its adjournment at least doubtful. The Assembly Committee on Cities restored the portions of the measure which were stricken out in the Senate on Tuesday, and the bill is now in the form in which it is acceptable to the people of both New-York and Brooklyn. It is in this shape that it ought to be passed, despite the action of the Senate. The abolition of the Board of Trustees is essential to any effective Bridge reform. If no legislation is had on this imporauestion, the blame will rest upon the holders and at the discretion of the Secre- In every election since this act was passed

Senate, which has juggled with the hill in an inexcusable manner.

Mr. McKinley's speech in opening the discussion on the Tariff bill framed with extreme care by the Ways and Means Committee, of which he is chairman, deserves to rank among his best efforts. It is a clear, logical, comprehensive, satisfactory statement of the Republican position on the great question which formed the pivot of the last National campaign. A fair idea of Mr. McKinley's address may be derived from the full abstract of it which we print. The Republican leader on the floor of the House is at his best on an occasion like this, and none of his many friends can feel a shadow of disappointment at the manner in which he acquitted himself yesterday.

THE LONGUE POINT ASYLUM FIRE.

This is called a humane age, yet how often is the benevolence of modern civilization found the coin. By what conceivable process could wanting in common sense! The frightful calamity in the Longue Point Insane Asylum ver basis, get into such general use as to take near Montreal offers a practical demonstration of the recklessness with which philanthropic schemes are conducted even in this progressive age. Large and costly buildings, five and six stories in height, had been erected without any attempt to make them fire-proof. These buildings were closely connected so as to multiply the risks of fire, and the ventilation system was ingeniously contrived for carrying flames from the ground floor to the roofs, long longitudinal shafts operating as flues. The asylum was situated in an inaccessible district, ten miles from Montreal, and was provided neither with an adequate water supply nor with any available appliances for fighting fire. It was crowded with patients, at least 1,300 being lodged in the wards and cells; but no precautions had ever been taken to anticipate or to ability to pay gold to all demanding it. avert the catastrophe which finally occurred. There were no means of connecting pumps with boilers; there were neither ladders not fire-escapes: there was no drilled fire brigade of attendants: there was no organized system for rapidly emptying the wards and rescuing the inmates. Thirty minute after the flames were discovered the enormous asylum was an unmanageable bonfire. A hundred lunatics were roasted to death.

The nuns and attendants worked with heroic energy, but they could not reach the upper floors in time to rescue the patients. There had been criminal neglect on the part of architects and projectors to recognize the risks of fire, and equally reprehensible negligence on the part of the management to supply proper facilities for extinguishing flames and clearing the wards. There had been reckless benevolence without prudence and common sense, and the penalty had to be paid, horror upon horror. Heroism on the night of the Peinte Insane Asylum is placed at 100. — The Germans, under Major Wissmann, captured Kilwa lack of judgment displayed in the construction and management of the buildings. The Province of Quebec, instead of erecting suitable buildings for the insane and maintaining them as State institutions on humane principles, has found it cheaper to farm out the unfortunates at \$100 a head. The religious sisterhood is charge of this asylum has been compelled to conduct it as economically as possible and to avoid outlay for permanent improvements and needed repairs. It was benevolence "on the cheap," and the Province must share the repreach of the horrors which have been entailed by lack of prudence and by reckless disregard

> The disaster at Longue Point is a warning against the construction of high buildings and large structures for the use of the insane. The most humane as well as the safest method of housing and caring for these unfortunales is the plan of forming colonies in cottages and detached buildings. In this way patients are readily classified, and large numbers are not massed together with added risks in the event of outbreak of fire and with the most detrimental effects at all times in the treatment of is necessary to have a large structure for the be built on the ground and not high in the air. A model building of this sort has recently been opened in the woods behind the State Hospital for the Insane at Poughkeepsie. Even when the buildings are properly constructed there must be systematic organization of the body of attendents as a precaution against fire and sudden panies. At Longue Point the nuns said their prayers and performed their work of mercy; but there was no thought on the part of the management or of the State officials respecting the terrible risks to which the un- lation, in reality it possesses a much wider sigfortunate inmates were daily exposed. A minimum cost of maintenance per head was the main consideration with them. The plain requirements of humanity were disregarded.

A BLUNDER ABOUT COINAGE.

Editorial comments by "The London Times of the 17th ult. on the American Silver bill exhibit that singular faculty for blundering which was shown in the Parnell affair. An elaborate disquisition is based on the notion that Senate and House committees had agreed upon coinage of \$4,500,000 worth of silver each month. No such measure has at any time been agreed to, but on the 15th the joint committees did agree upon the purchase of 4,500. 600 ounces of silver bullion, and the issue of notes against that bullion.

"The London Times" seems not to compre hend the enormous difference between that measure and the coinage of \$4,500,000 in silver each month. Many persons in this counthe very essence and peculiar merit of the Windom bill was that it stopped the false valuation of silver in its use as a monetary basis, and consequently made it impossible for the country to go to a silver basis of values. Impossible, to speak more strictly, unless that calamity can come as a consequence of the past coinage of three hundred and sixty-two millions of standard silver dollars, which have brought no such evil as yet, and under the changed conditions proposed appear far less likely to cause evil. With the passage of the pending bill, coinage of silver dollars would virtually cease; no more coins would be the fact that the work on a daily paper must stamped with a valuation of 371 1-4 grains of the done within certain hours and on no acsilver to the dollar, when the gold dollar, the dollar recognized in the world's commerce, is actually worth nearly 480 grains. These falsely valued coins have been the only source of body. danger, for except through their use there is

no way of getting a silver basis of value. The coins thus far made, and the certificates issued against them, have passed up to this the great victory won by the Gentiles of Salt time in a representative character as the equivalent of the gold dollar. Presumably they will be the inevitable result of laws which would continue so to pass, coinage having been permit the Mormon polygamists to retain constopped. Nobody could gain anything by call- I trol of the Territory's Legislature and jurying for redemption of certificates in silver roll. When the Edmunds-Tucker Act of 1887 dollars, or by forcing more of these dollars into was passed it was supposed that this evil was circulation. The gold certificates, legal-tender for the future prevented. All intending voters notes and bank notes, all habitually recog- were required to take a form of oath which nized as equivalent to gold, would constitute Congress thought adequate to bind those who the bulk of the circulation. Presently the new accepted it to a due observance of the laws bullion notes would pass into use, swelling still for the suppression of the Mormon crime. The further the supply of currency expressing values oath in effect required its taker to say that in gold. These notes are to be redeemed in he was not then living in a polygamous rela-'lawful money," but upon the demand of tion and that he would not do so thereafter.

tary, in silver bullion also at its market value. The holders of the notes could gain nothing whatever by asking their redemption in gold. for they express a fixed sum in that metal, nor in legal tenders. To ask their redemption in standard dollars, possibly worth less than par but which can never be worth more than they seem now, instead of asking redemption in silver bullion which is likely to rise in value, would be superlatively foolish. Hence such redemption of these notes as may be asked would probably call for silver bullion only.

Such must be the conditions, at all events, until silver bullion has risen materially and has shown symptoms of declining again. But what could anybody gain then by asking redemption of bullion notes in standard dollars? Not a penny, by any possibility, though he would be liable to lose in case the dollars should ever cease to pass as the equivalent of gold. Hence he would prefer the bullion notes to the standard silver dollars, representing a silthe place of gold and become the customary measure of value? The inconvenience of carrying the coins will render their general use to such an extent practically impossible.

"But suppose the country should lose its gold, and Government should be unable to redeem in gold." That is conceivable, but even then the holders of bullion notes would rather have these than standard dollars which might sink indefinitely in value. Accordingly, redemption of notes in such dollars would not be asked, and the notes would continue to circulate in preference. If ever depreciated at all, the measure of that depreciation would seem likely to be, not the silver dollar which no one would want for them, but the prospect that Government would ultimately recover its

STRANGLE THE AQUEDUCT JOB. No bill can be passed affecting the rights of the city of New-York and its Aqueduct contractors which will not be entirely objectionable. The reason of this ought to be plain to every one at Albany. Neither party is entitled to any rights other than those it already possesses. The ordinary machinery of the law s entirely ample to determine where justice lies. If it is not, it is good for nothing; and instead of amending it to benefit men who started in to cheat the city and who now find themselves worsted, the Legislature should amend it for the benefit of all litigants. There never was a scheme more obviously bad than the one contained in this Aqueduct bill, and the Legislature should strangle it.

There is something particularly disagreeable o thoughtful citizens in the fact that so much abor and argument has been required to beat measure so plainly unjustifiable. It illusrates the weak side of popular assemblies in a way that is alarming. Here are a set of men of a particularly honest and able man. Never ance of its terms and of Judge Lacombe's repeated protests. His definitions of the law are

Cannot the Legislature see the position in this session in name but not in reality. lator who says this?

mon sense measure, so that the Senate will postponed. make no mistake if it concurs in the Assembly's action. Ostensibly a piece of class legis THRILLING ADVENTURE IN CHICAGO. nificance. If it becomes a law, the general that it is the rarest thing in the world for a newspaper man to be accepted as a juryman. Many are called, but few are chosen, This must be so from the nature of the journalist's vocation. It is his function to follow closely passing events, to take all news as his province, and consequently he acquires so large and convictions in relation to men and things that | pected to boom this region his exclusion from the jury-box is, as a rule, inevitable. The time consumed in testing his qualifications for a place on the panel is time wasted, since the outcome of his examination s his discharge. Hence it is that the friends of the measure justly contend that its passage would abridge the law's delay.

The press is generally recognized as a promoter of the public welfare, whose services are only less valuable than those of the pulpit. The propriety of excusing clergymen from jury duty is generally recognized, and the exemption has been extended to the other professions as well as to several branches of business. Newspaper men, therefore, are not making an unusual nor an excessive demand. " The main effect of having them eligible," it was well remarked at the hearing of the bill, " is to subject them to the annoyance and inconvenience of attending court at periodic interin waiting to reach the Judge merely to be rustled the dry grass. Low on the southwestern to relieve them of this bardship, in view of count can be postponed? The bill ought to become a law. It would be good for the newspapers, good for the public, and bad for no-

A TEST-OATH FOR UTAIL

It will be a mistake for Congress to allow Lake City to go for nothing. That, however,

men have registered, taken the oath and voted who were known perfectly well to be polygamists. They acted, as they said, "by counsel"-that is, in accordance with the directions of the Mormon hierarchy. The Mormon party managers have issued, before each election, a placard and a circular to voters, declaring that "the only questions which intending voters need ask themselves are these: Are we guilty of the crimes in said act, or, have we the present intention of committing them?" In other words, the Church advised its adherents that unless they were then, at that particular moment, leading a polygamous life or unless they were then intending to do so, they could qualify under the law. And, as a matter of fact, thousands of polygamists, obeying this hint, did qualify and did vote.

It scarcely needs to be said that the language of the Mormon leaders was misleading and dishonest. They meant it to be both. It was the obvious purpose of the Edmunds-Tucker legislation that the voters, jurors and officeholders of Utah should be in truth and should continue to be monogamists, and that the antipolygamy laws should have the support of an electorate, a jury-list and a Territorial Legislature in sympathy with them. This purpose has been defeated by the characteristic deceit of the Church authorities, and little will have been gained in the reformation of the Territory by the Gentile victories in Ogden and Salt Lake unless Congress adopts a form of oath still more stringent and searching. The House Committee on Territories has proposed to enact substantially the famous Idaho test-oath, and to apply it in Utah. It has proved effective in Idaho, despite all the craft of the ecclesiastics. The Supreme Court has declared it to be entirely constitutional. The House Committee accompanies its proposals with a wellconsidered report which deserves the attention of Congress. Certainly such legislation as is contained in the Struble bill is demanded by the situation in Utah.

TO MAKE BALLOT REFORM EFFECTIVE. The friends of ballot reform in the Assembly must see it that in the rush and confusion of these final legislative days the bill does not fail which empowers the authorities of cities to raise the funds necessary for putting in practice the provisions of the Saxton Ballot-Reform law. This supplemental measure was passed by the Senate without a dissenting vote and is now on the order of third reading in the Assembly. It ought to be sent to the Governor without a moment's delay. For, as every member must understand, if it should fail, the Saxton law, which has been hailed with so much delight by the friends of pure and progressive government, would necessarily ticulars. The budgets for the year in most of the say the city owes them money under a question is passed, our cities cannot derive The contract was obtained by a much benefit from the Saxton law, since they dicker with professional politicians. Unfortu- will not have in their treasuries any moneys nately for these jobbers, the city enjoyed at which can be lawfully used to meet the exfaithfully supplied. The contract, when it left the assumption that there is no opposition to paper that meant something, and the claims part of it. But unless it gets the preference over other legislation and is read out of its turn it may be in the pile of bills which are waiting to be read when the gavels fall for pert now the stumbling-block's over which these final adjournment. This is a matter of such ontractors are trying to climb by legislative grave importance that the majority in the Asfavor. They know that only by such favor sembly ought to give it their prompt attention. will they ever get a penny of the money they It would be most unfortunate from every point of view if ballot reform should be secured at

which the member places himself who votes | Still another bill of related interest which for this bill. He says plainly: "I am in should be saved is the one amending the Corfavor of giving these contractors millions of public money for nothing, unless it be for atthe courts of New York City, and to violate strate that unless this second ball succeeds the every principle of home rule. I have no reason law will prove of little practical value as a see and hear. for this. I can make no argument to justify check upon the corrupt expenditure of money it, but I so cast my vote, notwithstanding." in political canvasses. Therefore it needs no Sawmiller, of Onondaga, one of the Assembly-Now, what must the public think of a legis argument to prove that it is vitally important men who having been elected by Republicans that this bill should also reach the Governor voted against high license on Tuesday, has an at the earliest possible moment. Most of the nounced his purpose of purchasing 2,000 copies measures which are still on the calendars of of The Tribune in which he was black-listed for The Assembly has passed the bill which was the two houses can go over until 1891 with his treachery. These papers, compliments of introduced by Mr. Rhodes relieving newspaper out injury to the welfare of the general public. men from jury duty. It is a practical, com- But the two we have mentioned cannot be

Advices from Chicago via Toledo and Pitts. burg bring the intelligence of two important public will be benefited, since it cannot fail to events in that city, namely, the annexation of abridge the law's delay. Everybody knows another large track of valuable agricultural land and the forcible destruction of a toll-gate and house by the citizens of the ward in which it was situated. As regards the district annexed to the city there is said to be no Government land remaining in it, so that a rush like that to Oklahoma is not expected. On the other hand good farming and grazing lands may be had at a low figure, and all kinds of cereals are said to thrive. varied an assortment of decided opinions and | The introduction of free postal delivery is ex-The reports sent from Chicago concerning the

destruction of the toll-gate say that it was burned that such things should encumber the streets of from another source, seems to have been slightly different. It appears that a man named "Zeb" Spaulding has A stock-ranch in the southern travelled with a team of mules and a wagon fitted with a white cloth cover, a combination known in the ingenious West as a "prairie schooner." Though there was no road Spaulding was well acquainted with the country, and did not doubt his ability to strike the trail after a day or two. In this, however, he overesti mated himself. About the middle of the after mean he halted on a little knoll, and looked away across the gentle rolling prairie. The country had lost its familiarity to Spaulding. The soft vals where they must spend an hour or two afternoon sun shone down warmly. The breeze excused in the end." Would it not be proper horizon hung a light cloud of smoke, which he knew came from a prairie fire. The mules were unessy and sniffed the air suspiciously. Forty yards away sat a gaunt and hungry coyote on a whilehed buffalo skull, eyeing the party. The first prairie dog of the season chirped at him from its hillock. A quarter of a mile to the north a half dozen startled antelopes stood with heads erect, frightened at the strange appearance of a wagon. Far above a hawk circled lazily, seeming almost to touch the soft, white spring clouds. The breeze freshened and sighed more sadly through the long, dry grass. Zeb Spaulding was lost on the Great Prairies of Chicago. Turning to the wagon Spaulding spoke cheering

words to his wife and children, telling them that he believed all would yet be well, and reminding them that they had food enough to last a week. Taking his trusty Winchester in his hand he mounted the near mule and pressed on. As he started he saw, a mile to the west, a Chicago postman hurrying across the prairie on a thorough bred horse. He tried to signal him, but is vain-the letter-carrier had a postal-card for the

all night by the camp-fire with his gun across his knees, while his wife and children slept. The night wind mouned through the naked boughs of a serub cottonwood tree near the stream, and the coyotes howled among the sage-brush just over the ridge. They made an early start in the morning. At 9 o'clock they had an engagement with some Ludians, who appeared on the right. Spaulding fired three or four shots, and they made off. About noon a prairie fire almost overtook them, but by hard driving they reached the South Fork of the Big Rattlesnake River and crossed it, leaving the fire behind. At 3 o'clock Spaulding uttered an exultant shout; they had struck the trail. They now began to pass the houses of scattering settlers. But at 5 o'clock they came to the Snell Trail Toll-gate. The keeper demanded five cents. Spaulding put his hand in his pocket when suddenly he remembered that he had left his money in his other chaparejos. Entreaties, explanations and threats alike failed to move the gate-keeper. Spaulding turned out by the side of the trail and went into camp.

That evening Spaulding visited the houses of the settlers near at hand, and told his story. All were indignant that a man who had come so far and had had so much bad luck should be stopped by a paltry toll-gate in the heart of the At midnight a determined band broke in the gateman's doors, took out his furniture and burned the house and gate the next morning at sunrise. Zeb Spaulding drove past the charred remains of the gate and on towards his destination. Settlers now became more numerous. He reached the postoffice at 6 o'clock that evening and camped for the night on a vacant block near the Board of Trade building, where he received the congratulations of the Mayor and prominent citizens not only on his marvellous escape from the prairies, but on his destruction of the obnoxious toll-gate as well.

We desire to acknowledge our indebtedness for many of the more important facts in the foregoing narrative to St. Louis papers of recent

When the Aqueduct contractors' job came up When the Aqueduct contact is promoters, in the Assembly on Tuesday night, its promoters, senator Beck, as excited as a schoolboy, was learning in the Assembly on the heaten down by the storm far over the rail laughing, exclaiming and gestivation for carried in cowed but not wholly beaten down by the storm of public condemnation which has fallen upon them, offered amendments materially diminishing its objectionable provisions, but still affording the contractors favors to which they are not in the least entitled. Even in this form the honest sentiment of the Republican majority arrayed itself against the bill, and by a vote of 57 to 52 forced it back into the Judiciary Committee Then ensued a scene which is thus graphically described by our Albany correspondent, and to which we desire to direct Speaker Husted's

which we desire thoughtful attention:

While the vote was being taken Mr. Sheehan asked, in case the motion was passed, if it would take a two-thirds vote to take the fell away from the Judiciary Committee.

"It will," said Speaker Husted.
After the vote hat been announced, Mr. Sheehan said: "Can this bill be reported by the Judiciary Committee without the order of this House."

"It cannot," replied the speaker.
Apparently the bill was then locked up in the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Sheehan, in great alarm, east "Mr. Speaker, I move that the Judiciary Committee have power to report at any time.

There was absolute stillness at the time, and every one was seated so that all saw Mr. Shicker, of Next-York, rise on his seat and heard him say: "I object," Mr. Sheehan repeated his motion.

I object," yelled Mr. salzer.

"There being no objection," said the Speaker, "the motion is adopted," said Mr. Sulzer.

"The Chair didn't hear the zentleman," replied the Speaker.

"I rise to a question of privilege," said Mr. Sulzer.

"The Chair didn't hear the sentences," said Mr. Sulzer peaker.

I rise to a question of privilege is that I loodly and and mr question of privilege is that I loodly are learly objected. In such a tone of voice that there is early objected in such a tone of voice that there is to a man in this Assembly but that heard me."

It is speaker made no reply. A few minutes late. The speaker made no reply. A few minutes late third reading, speaker flusted recognized Mr. sulze third reading, speaker flusted recognized.

Every New-York correspondent in the Assembly Chamber, with a single exception, heard and in his report mentioned Mr. Sulzer's objection. It is a great misfortune that Speaker Husted failed to hear it. His inattention has left life and force in an atterly bad and mischievous job. There are other such jobs pending and likely to come tempting to swindle the city, and in order to campaign expenses with the Secretary of State. up to-day or to-morrow. We trust that the do that I am willing to reconstruct the law in The elections which have been held since the Speaker in the closing hours of the session will their interest, to imply my want of respect for | Corrupt-Practices Act became a law demon- take particular pains to keep his ears and eyes open. Such men as Mr. Sulzer are good men to

> dealers and brewers of his district. Sawmiller is not the first renegade who has gloried in his shame. We suggest to him that in addition he would do well to forward to the saloon-keepers, to whom he has mortgaged his untrustworthy self, a photograph of the Hill collar and padlock he is now wearing.

> The French Government intends to expel four or five thousand persons who threaten the welfare and security of the country. We may reasonably expect that a majority of them will be voting the Democratic ticket in New-York a few

John Keenan, who, according to his own affidavit, has been detained in Canada for a considerable period by "important business transactions," is not to obtain any share in the profits of Aqueduct Contractors O'Brien & Clark, At by a party of angry citizens who did not think | least, that is the cold-blooded decision of Judge Ingraham, of the Supreme Court, who holds that the World's Fair city. The cause, as reported there was no contract between the eminent exile and the firm of contractors. It was a piece of great impudence on Keenan's part to attempt to use the courts of the city in which he had forfeited part of the city, only a few miles from the all right to respect to enforce a shadowy claim boundary line. A week ago yesterday he started which he supported by affidavits containing no to go uptown with his wife and family. They toriously false statements regarding his stay in

> The annual report of that model institution, the Boston Public Library, which has lately been made. presents a large and interesting array of facts and figures. It appears that during the last year the number of books and periodicals issued was 1,772,487, of which only 44 were not returned by the borrowers. The loss was at the rate of 1 in 40,284; but it is expected that "many of the books reported as missing will be returned. The failure to return books is attributed, not to the dishonesty of those who borrow them, but in most cases to death, change of residence, fire and other like causes; and the confidence of the officers of the library in human nature is justified by the fact that during the last year one book, which has been missing for thirty years, was 'returned from Kansas. Cases of malicious mutilation are infrequent, only five or six being reported-it would not be creditable to the medern Athens if the number were greater; but it grieves us to note that respect for books as books does not prevent even Boston readers from underscoring favorite or striking passages, and making comments in the margins with their pencils. Altogether, however, the showing is eminently satisfactory, and Boston has good reason to be proud of its Public Library, for which it is wisely providing a fine new building.

The description of the newest Atlantic greyhound states that her eleven transverse bulkfieads are carried up to the upper deck, and that there is no communication below decks between the various compartments formed by the bulkheads. This is certainly a wise precaution. It has happened not south, and looked neither to the right nor to the left. They camped that night by a little creek and near an old buffalo wallow. Spaulding sat There can be no danger of this when there are

no doors. Such bulkheads can be depended on to serve the purpose for which they are built.

### PERSONAL.

The curious observation is made by a correspondent of "The Atlanta Constitution " that the Rev. Thomas K. Beecher "has none of that air of hauteur which belonged to his brother." Mme. Modjeska, after spending a few days in

this city next week, will go to her home at Los Angeles, Cal., for three months. Late in the summer she will go to Europe.

President Seelye has resumed work at Amherst College with all his old-time vigor.

General sherman is expected to attend the Army of the Potomac reunion at Portland, Me., on the Fourth of July. The President will be invited. Mrs. Fanny Eames, eldest daughter of James Camp-

bell, surrogate of New-York for more than twenty years, died at the home of her son-in-law, A. P. Gordon Cumming, in Freedom, Carroll County, Md., on April 20. Her husband, Charles Eames, was a graduate of Harvard and a prominent Democrat. He served under Polk as Commissioner to the Hawalian Islands under Polk as Commissioner to the rawman Island and under Pierce as Minister to Venezuela. He had charge at different times of several Washington newspapers, and for the last few years of his life he was known as one of the best admiralty lawyers in Washington. Until about ten years ago Mrs. Fames lived in Washington, where her receptions were attended by the mest eminent men of the time. Mr. J. D. Balen, of Bay Cly, Mich., was a close

friend of Senator Beck, and relates this incident of one of their outings in Florida. It was at Green a brother of John Morgan, the raider. At the back of the lawn, which extended to the St. John River, was a small foot bridge kept for the purpose of entering and landing from the pleasure boats used by throw into the river all the refuse and debris from the table of the house. As a consequence cardsh of all sizes were in the daily habit of coming close inderneath to feed on the broken victuals and it was a rare sight to see the fights and commotion caused by the efforts to get the larges' supply by individual fish. Senator Beck, Mr. Balen and others were stand-

ing on this bridge one sunny day, when the darky from the house appeared with a large tin pan of stuff, which he dumped into the water. In a momen the fish were struggling beneath the bridge, and a moment a catilsh, certainly two feet long, rose to the surface, took in the case, speciacles and all, and made a becline for the middle of the river. The senator yelled out, "Stop him! stop him! He's got my glasses!" and then realizing he ridiculousness of the situation, burs out laughing so heartly that he could almost have been heard at Jacksonville.

## THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A ministerial club in San Francisco recently gave itself a banquet. And in connection with each course on the menu an appropriate passage from the Bible was printed. For instance, with the soup there apthe pottage for the sons of the prophets." This made a very interesting feature, although perhaps its taste was a little questionable. But the brethren were afraid to carry the idea out to its logical possibilities. For they had no wine, and were therefore unable to quote St. Paul's advice to Timothy: "Drink no longer water, but use a little wine for thy stomach's sake and thine often infirmities."

International Pulpit Exchange.-American in Eng-International Pulpit Exchange.—American in England after church service to member of congregation—I should judge your pastor to be an American.

Member of Congregation—He is an American. He exchanged for three months wind our pastor, who is now in America filling his pulpit.

A.—How does the plan work!

M. of C.—Splendidly,

A.—I am going to be in the city for some weeks yet. When does the exchange end!

M. of C.—It ain't going to end. We are going to keep the American.—(Roston Courier.

How an elevated railroad ticket agent kicks when you tender him a Canadian coin: And then how defuly he will slip a Canadian coin in your change when he thinks you are not likely to notice it.

A Humble Follower.—Mr. simmons—So your son 19 in the ministry? I suppose you are quite proud of having a son who is a humble follower of the Saviour.

Mrs. Willets—I should say I am proud. Why he is making no less than \$4,500 a year now, with good prospects of an advance next season.—(Terre Haube Express. The pother over the book entitled "Lux Mandi" in England shows no signs of abating. English Church

yet the only thing they allege against it is that it attempts to reconcile the teachings of the Church and he conclusions of modern scholars. It Couldn't Very Well .- "Colonel Jones is a very

men are in a state of violent excitement over it. And

haritable man."

Yes, and he takes care that everybody shall knew His left hand does not know what his right hand

'It don't'"

No, he lost his left arm in the war."-(Besten

Our friend the visiting Englishman again. This time he says that no death is ever recorded in the newspapers beyond the Alleghanies. It is always a demise. He also notes the fact that a "demise" generally involves "funeral obsequies." The discussion as to whether a family can live de

some political temperance people in Philadelphia

are talking of starting a Prohibition church in that city. This is very amusing when it is remembered

Easier to Calculate.—"Do you weigh your words carefully when you write."

"Not by a long shot. I weigh the whole Ms. after it is done. It's easier to calculate the postage that way."—(Hatper - Bazar.

According to "The Boston Transcript," the fadless woman of the future will not find herself obliged to seek external interests at every turn. "She will not at forty, or fifty, or sixty, he full of nervous concern, restless and unhappy and old of spirit. One who in griftood learns to take care of her health, and who happy in her broad knowledge of literature, or cience, or mathematics, or art, therefore brings a teher sort of life into her home, whatever her hor may be. Small and petty gosdp is not a natural necessity of any person; it is the resource of the unnterested, and the passion for fads is the result of a

How It Werked.—Grandma—There is nothing like presence of mind, my dear. Once, when I was left adone in the house, I discovered there was a burder noder the bed. Now, I didn't scream. I just sat down at the piano and played until papa and brother came home—hearly three hours.

Dot And did they pull him out, grandma? Grandma—They pulled him out—but he was dead.—(Terre Haute Express.)

SOMETHING OF A JOB. From The Cleveland Leader,

The Democratic programme for this fall is the same as in 1-se- to -fivel the farmers. Every conceivable effort will be made to antagonize the agricultural and manufacturing interests. BULWER IMPROVED UPON.

From The Detroit Tribune.

The pen may be mightier than the sword, but down south the shot-gun is mightier than the ballot.

"UNUSUAL" PUNISHMENTS.

From The Boston Advertiser.

Find the framers of the constitution intend to provide that no parishment should ever be used which had not already become familiar? If so, then it may be argued that had there been a similar fundamental law in some country of Europe during the Dark Ares any method of execution miller than that of burning at the stake or breaking at the wheel would have been unconstitutional, because unusual.

A GAIN FOR GENUINE REPORM From The Boston Journal.

We are inclined to think that the future historian of the Civil Service Reform movement will reckon the past year as the most significant of all. IDR. BROWN SEQUARD OUTDONE.

From The Albany Express.

The real clixir of life has at last been discovered?
It is a senience of death by electricity. A GOOD THING FOR THE CAUSE OF LABOR.

From The Cleveland Leader. The May day labor movement loses nothing in being moderate and temperate in its tone. . . . A good cause a accordingly all the more powerful and certain of mercess by being peaceful in its propaganda.

THOUSANDS USE IT FOR REFERENCE. From The Drafted Men's Advocate.